



VOL. II NO. 375

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1947.

W. Marshall  
Printer and Publisher

Dine  
At the



Price 20 Cents

## "Rebel" MPs Defeated

London, Dec. 17.—Labour Party "rebels" forced a vote in the House of Commons tonight against the Government proposal to pay £40,000 annually to Princess Elizabeth and £10,000 annually to her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, to carry out their Royal duties.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, intervened in the lively debate to appeal for support, but the rebels refused to give way and insisted on a vote on their amendment to pay the Royal couple £10,000 annually for personal expenditure with the provision for expenditure on their Royal duties to be paid as necessary by the Treasury.

They were defeated by 345 votes to 33—Reuter

## TUC Campaign To Bring Down Prices

London, Dec. 17.—The General Council of the 8,000,000-strong Trades Union Congress today unanimously accepted its "crisis" committee's economic report, which is understood to urge a nationwide campaign by organised trade unions to bring down prices and check price rises.

The report was prepared by the special committee after extensive enquiries into the development of Britain's wages, prices and taxes under the inflationary pressure created by the austerity shortages and after repeated consultations with Government departments.

Today's meeting of the General Council said that the report "emphasised the responsibility resting upon trade unions in the present difficult circumstances of the country and also directed attention to the vital importance of maintaining price stability" by the Government.

### SUPPORT FOR BEVIN

The General Council today passed a resolution expressing its profound disappointment that the Foreign Ministers' Conference failed to reach agreement on the peace treaties with Germany and Austria.

The Council congratulated the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, on his efforts to reach a resolution and pledged support to him and the Government in the work for the establishment of permanent peace and the economic rehabilitation of Europe.

The Council emphatically approved the Marshall plan. In a statement issued for the guidance of TUC representatives for the Executive meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Council approved the principle of aid to Europe and described Mr. Marshall's ideas a statesmanlike approach to the problems of Europe. It also congratulated American labour on its contribution to U.S. understanding of the European position.—Reuter.

### EDITORIAL

#### A Suggestion Repeated

SEVERAL months ago we suggested that members of the prewar Hongkong Automobile Association should revive that organisation to meet new needs created by the Colony's fast-increasing private traffic. Nothing has so far been done in the matter, but there is reason to believe a sufficient number of former members of the HKAA have now returned to Hongkong to make the proposition practical. More than 10,000 licensed vehicles are making daily use of the Colony's roads, and traffic problems, especially on the island's congested main streets, have assumed perplexing proportions. The traffic authorities and their advisory committee are rightly expected to resolve these problems, but they could be materially assisted by the interest, advice, and suggestions of a competent Automobile Association. Many useful functions could be performed by such a body. Inspectors could patrol public parking spaces, thus affording protection to cars otherwise exposed to the quick fingers of petty pilferers. As it did in its first state, the Association could compile registers of qualified chauffeurs and members who require them. Before the war the Association not only tested

## TRUMAN SIGNS INTERIM AID BILL

### China Not Included

Washington, Dec. 17.—President Truman signed the interim aid bill today and \$150,000,000 became automatically available for immediate relief to France, Italy and Austria.

President Truman signed the bill without any ceremony. It was announced at the same time that he had tentatively decided to send his Marshall plan message to Congress on Friday.

It was understood that this may be put off again if Congress, due to go into recess on that day decides that it is unable to finish the work in time and had to continue until next week.

Even before President Truman had signed the stop-gap aid bill, emergency shiploads of American coal and grain were moving towards France as a first dividend of this measure.

State Department officials disclosed that cargoes of American supplies to be paid for with United States funds left east coast ports within the past few days in anticipation of President Truman's action.

### HOUSE APPROVES

The House of Representatives approved today the appropriations bill granting \$500,000,000 for emergency winter relief to France, Italy and Austria and \$230,000,000 for American occupation costs in Germany, Japan and Korea.

The bill, approved by a comfortable margin, was immediately sent to the Senate. Once that Chamber approves or amends the Appropriations Act the interim foreign aid legislation will have been completed. This is expected on Friday.

The money bill was adopted by a voice vote.

An earlier of its overwhelming approval by the House was the rejection, by 167 to 55 votes, of a motion to recommit the bill to committee. The Appropriations Act, as passed, represents a reduction of \$80,000,000 in the \$507,000,000 relief programme for France, Italy, Austria and China, authorised by Congress earlier this week.

### CHINA EXCLUDED

No substantial changes, apart from the total exclusion of China from the relief funds, were made in the programmes as a result of the Appropriations Committee's recommendation.

President Truman had called Congress into a special session on November 17 last and had asked for a sum of \$507,000,000 bushels of wheat, should be retained in the United States at all times, at the expense of European grain shipments, if necessary.

The funds granted under the Appropriation Act for American military expenses in the bizon of Germany and other American occupation areas represent a cut of

Separate legislation was required to provide the funds. That was the bill the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee recommended today.—Reuter.

### Big Three May Meet In Washington

London, Dec. 17.—The possibility of an American-British-French conference in Washington soon to merge the Western occupation zones of Germany was reported today.

Rising delegates of the Western powers maintained close liaison in the continuing round of talks which began with the breakup of the Big Four conference and the abrupt departure of the Soviet Foreign Minister for Moscow.

The French Foreign Minister (M. Georges Bidault) was understood to have expressed willingness for the three Western Governments to begin negotiations soon in Washington with a view to fusing the French zone of Germany into the Anglo-American area.

Such talks probably would start on a "working level." The British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Ernest Bevin) talked with M. Bidault for a half-hour at the Foreign Office this morning. They were assumed to have discussed the future of Germany and the possibility of uniting the three occupation zones.

The same matters were believed to have been reviewed by Mr Bevin with Mr John Foster Dulles (adviser to Mr Marshall) and Sir Hartley Shawcross (Attorney General) at Jinchon in the House of Commons.—United Press.

## New Figure Announced For Coal Exports

London, Dec. 17.—British coal supplies for export and for bunkers at home and abroad, are to be increased from January 1 from 112,000 tons weekly to 200,000 tons weekly.

Announcing this in the Commons today, Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the Minister of Fuel said that exports would be to countries participating in the conference of European economic co-operation, and to other countries subject to good return in food, raw materials or dollar savings.

Mr Gaitskell said at the same time an additional 20,000 tons weekly would be provided for domestic consumers and also 20,000 tons to increase the coke requirements of iron and steel industry.

Emphasising that he had no desire to exaggerate the importance of these developments, Mr Gaitskell reminded the Commons that exports and bunkers must be increased up to an average of 300,000 tons weekly in the coming year if Britain was to meet her commitments.—Reuter.

## Britain Increases Price

### Of Tin By £73 To Record £510 Per Ton

London, Dec. 17.—The Ministry of Supply announced on Tuesday night that the government today is lifting restrictions on domestic licences to buy tin and simultaneously raising the delivered price to British consumers by £73 to a record high of £510 a ton.

City sources predicted an increase of about £70 in prices paid to Malayan and Nigerian producers will follow in a few days.

The new tin price of £510 applies to 99 percent pure tin. Prices for grain bar tin and granulated tin were similarly increased. Grain bar tin was priced at £530 and granulated at £535.

The Financial Times said it was "announced" of higher prices to be paid for bulk purchases of supplies from Malayan and Nigerian producers is likely later this week.

The Evening News financial editor said Malayan producers probably will get a new price of "near £500 a ton" in place of the present £423.

The Financial Times remarked, "It does not necessarily follow that Malayan and Nigerian producers will receive that;" the increase is for pure tin "for their metal, or its equivalent in terms of concentrates, but if the past is any guide, they will."

The dramatic offer was announced in a press conference last night by Mr Diego Luis Molinari, chief Argentine delegate to the United Nations trade conference here. He said the Argentine plan should go hand in glove with the Marshall plan.

Mr Molinari's announcement came amid scathing denunciation of the United States for limiting the Marshall plan aid to nations of Western Europe despite Argentina's plea that needy nations of the western hemisphere be included. The plea was rejected when proposed by the Argentine delegates at the inter-American defence conference at Rio de Janeiro several months ago.

Mr Molinari said it was imperative some sort of aid plan for the western hemisphere be started immediately to coincide with the Marshall plan. He emphasised repeatedly in the course of a 30-minute conference that Argentina was prepared to distribute an equivalent of \$50,000,000 in loans not only to Latin American nations but to any qualified nation.—United Press.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

This statement referred to tin quotations by the US government Metals Reserve Corporation. It will soon be purchasing for American commercial tin users. These officials declined to say how much more American tin users would have to pay.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

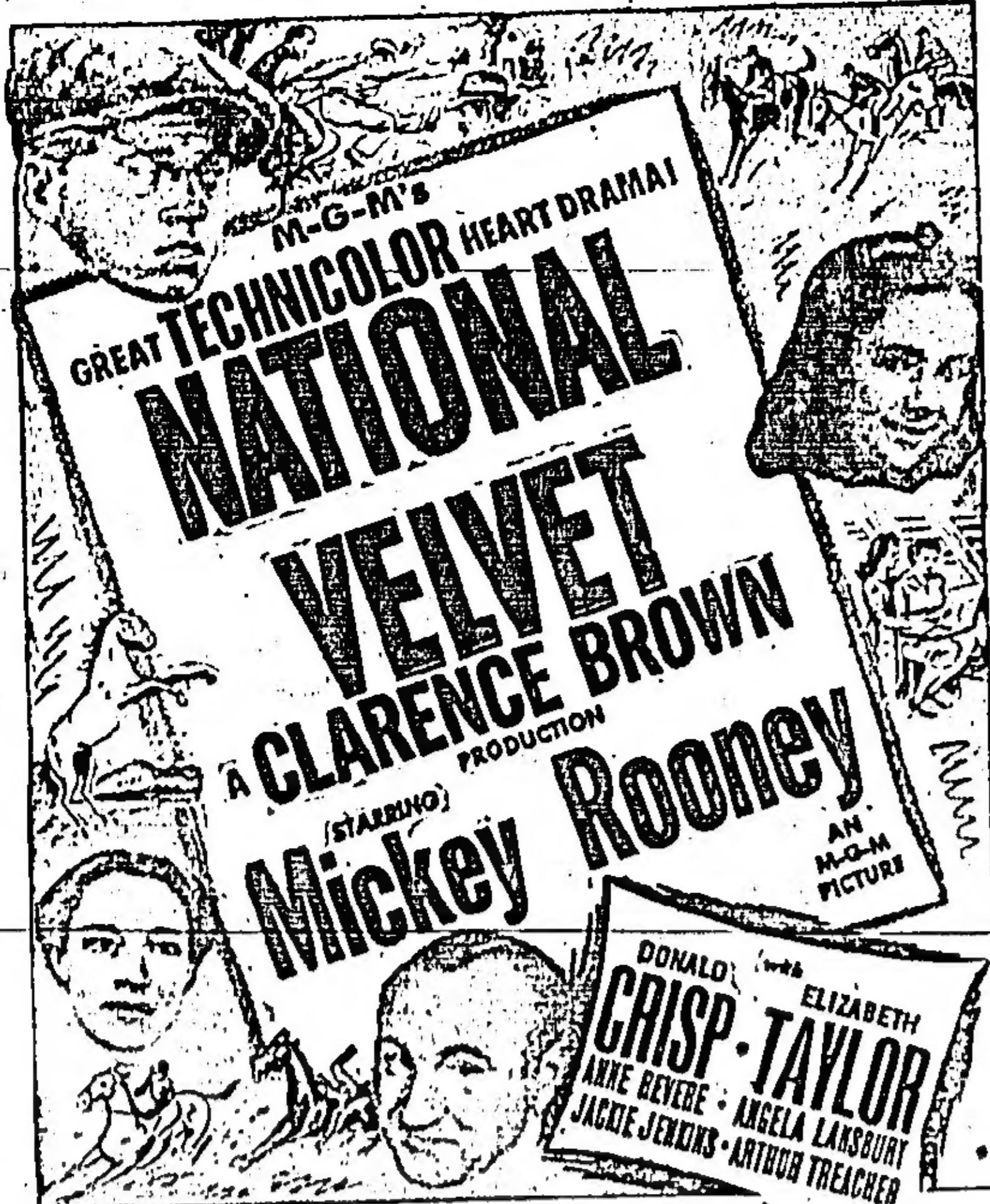
They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

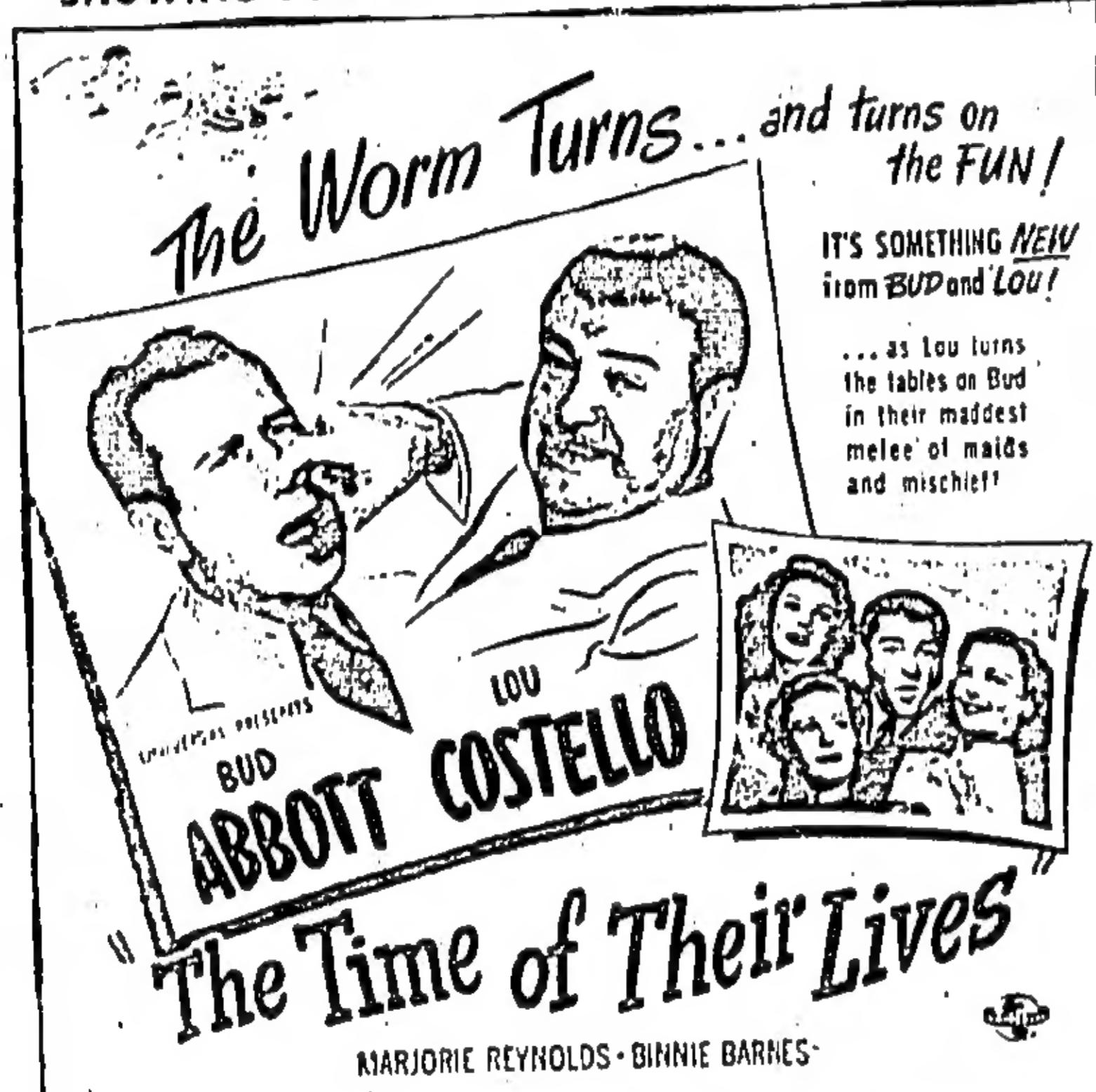
They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

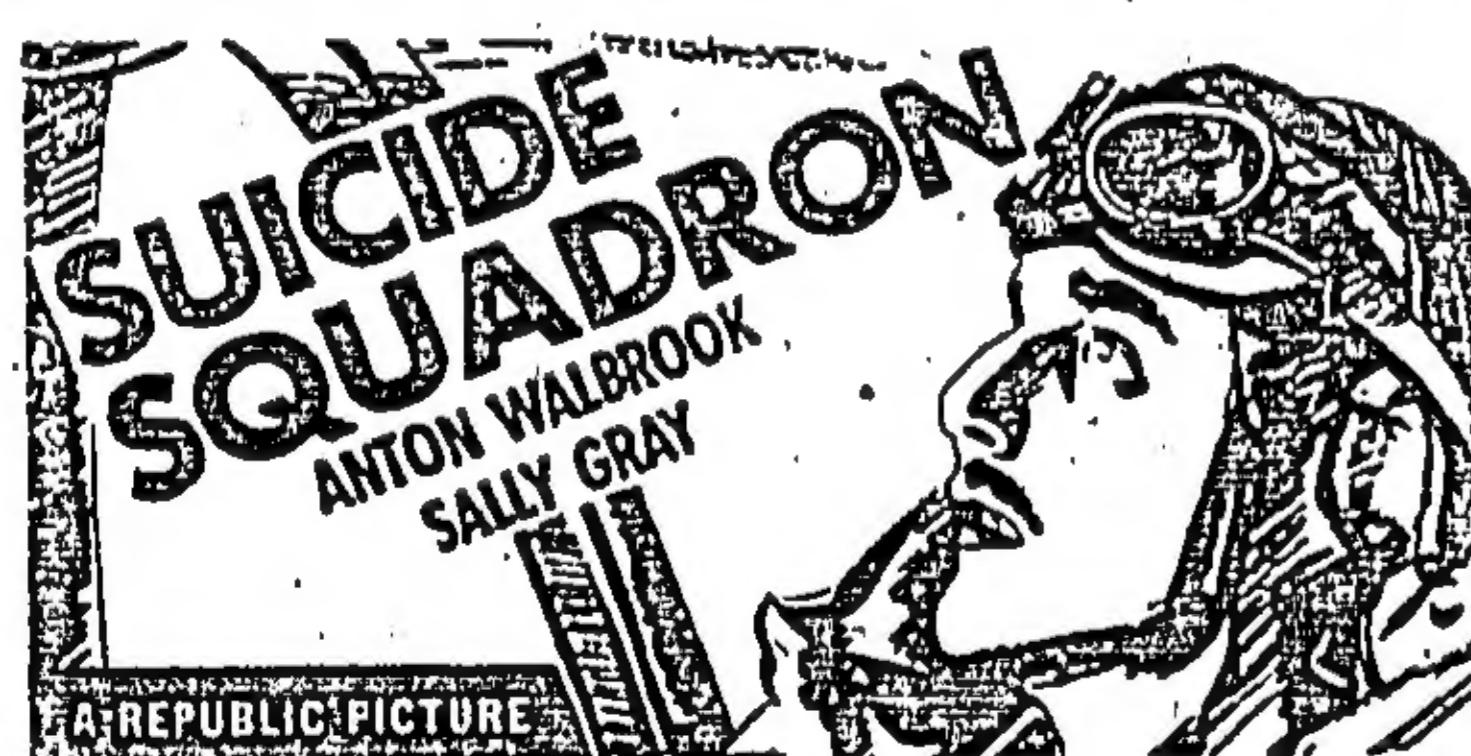
They said only, "The London action will cause us to do something with our price, but we do not know what." It was generally felt the London action would be reflected by a closely paralleling price increase here.

SHOWING  
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,  
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.**ALHAMBRA THEATRE**

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 &amp; 9.20 P.M.

**ORIENTAL**

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.

RISING ABOVE THE FLAMES OF A WAR-TORN WORLD  
COMES THIS THRILLING, HEART-WARMING LOVE STORY!

COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "GUADALCANAL DIARY"

TO-DAY

**Cathay**AT 2.30 5.20,  
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

IT'S THE GAY WHITE WAY AT ITS GAYEST!

Ann SHERIDAN • Dennis MORGAN • Jack CARSON in  
"SHINE ON HARVEST MOON"

WARNER'S GRAND MUSICAL HIT!

TO-MORROW

ACTION! ADVENTURE! SPECTACLE! ROMANCE!  
John WAYNE Marlene DIETRICH Randolph SCOTT in  
"THE SPOILERS"  
with Margaret LINDSAY • Harry CAREYSHOWING  
TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**AT 2.30, 5.20,  
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

THE INSIDE STORY OF RADAR!

THE SECRET THAT MILLIONS KEPT!

RALPH RICHARDSON

in

"SCHOOL FOR SECRETS"

COMMENCING FRIDAY

"TARZAN and HUNTRESS"

Starring JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

## Sefton Delmer's NEWSMAP

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A FRENCH politician I know has put what he calls a "yeilleuse" on his bedside table—a tiny electric night-lamp, showing a faint blue light. And although he is not an extravagant man or prone to seeing things in the dark, he keeps that lamp on all night.

"That way," he says, "I know what is happening as soon as I open my eyes. If the light is on, I can go to sleep again. But if I find it is out, I shall get dressed at once and leave the house."

"For if the light goes out that means that the Communists have called out the power station, and that means the Government will have to put soldiers in to work the power station."

"The Communists are bound to resist that, and voila, we have open civil war. If there is civil war I do not want to be caught at home in my bed."

Now, I believe my nervous politician-friend is taking a somewhat over-dramatic view of the situation. Nevertheless, I, too, have taken to switching on the lights at odd hours of the night ever since the Government put its new decrees before the Chamber of Deputies and the Communists started their filibuster against them.

For though I do not anticipate any shooting or civil war, I am convinced these next days are going to be of

decisive significance in the battle now being fought out in France, as it is being fought out in Italy.

And the outcome of that battle—the same old battle between the Communists and the Westerners led by the Americans—is of vital importance to you and me and all of us who, for better or for worse, depend for much of our bread and butter on the prosperity of the Western World.

On or off—the lights will show which way things are going. They will help to reveal—Whether the Communist hold over organized labour is strong enough for them to defy the Government and carry on in France the campaign against Western capitalist democracy. It will show whether they can undermine the country with strike after strike, and create a revolutionary situation in which they might themselves seize power:

Whether the Government, though based on the two parties most heavily defeated in the recent municipal elections, has enough authority and is strong enough to fight the Communists and restore stability;

Whether the only alternative to Communist dictatorship is the semi-authoritarian General de Gaulle, victor of the municipal elections.

### Pay question

TWO things make me believe that this coming week ought to give us a good idea of how the battle is going to turn out, although it is not actually going to be the end of the battle:

In the first place, everyone working here had a pay day this week-end, whether they were paid by the week, the fortnight, or the month. That is important. For in France the unions do not distribute strike pay.

Some categories of workers, like the post-office clerks, civil servants and teachers, who are paid by the month, may have hesitated up to now to obey the strike orders of their Communist bosses because they did not want to lose their month's wages. Now they have got them and they are free to strike—if they want to.

If they do not strike, that means the Communists have lost their hold over this important class.

Secondly, the new Prime Minister, hard-mouthed Robert Schuman, whom the Communists call a Prussian and a Boche because he was born in Alsace, is gambling on the success of the highly controversial anti-strike laws he is rushing through Parliament.

Schuman and his supporters hope that these laws will cause the return of a large number of workers who joined the strike only because they were afraid of the Communists.

### Their rights

IT is possible, however, that the new decrees will have the opposite effect. They are so general that they appear to make all strikes illegal. Many workers who were hitherto lukewarm in supporting the strike held to be a political strike organised at the bidding of the Cominform organisation may join it now in order to defend their elementary right to strike.

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, we want to get back to work. This is really just a political strike." There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold weather and risk even greater unpopularity for the Communists or

to remove them?" There it was, the same phrase again.

"Yes, it looks as though the big Communist offensive will turn into a big Communist retreat."

They are in a difficult dilemma and must decide between "two courses":

WHETHER to risk all in carrying the strike on, the strikers and facing the Government forces here and now in the bitter cold

*Women*  
**BEAUTY ARTS**  
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by René for Lois Leeds.

A Prediction—which should be read by every woman.

**PREDICTION!**  
"Dresses are longer now!" So said René, designer of R. K. O.—Radio-Studios. She said it quietly and firmly. "Dresses are longer now!" So there you have it! And they are! And when the dresses are a bit longer you look "funny" if you don't drop yours.

René is a charming, young American designer, a product of the U.S.A., and she does an outstanding and artistic job. Styles in the movies are Predictions. They set the pace and a designer just has to be right. She designs for the movies, yes, but she is also giving ideas to the audience!

René was wearing her skirt longer. Not very much, but definitely longer than many of the women at the luncheon. Her beige suit was topped by a "longer" jacket. A beige hat and blouse harmonized with her Golden accessories.

If you have Beautiful Legs, don't keep on wearing the short skirt. Your legs will look just as beautiful with that added inch or so of skirt length. It's just a new look now and you'll think that look. So, let down your skirt!

### CHRISTMAS REMINDERS

WHEN one thinks of the hundreds of little things which the average house-wife has to remember, we can readily forgive and understand if she forgets occasionally.

However, every good housewife hates forgetting things, for it usually happens that she forgets something which upsets things rather badly—as well as herself! Here are a few hints about the things you may forget if you are not very careful.

Be sure you have plenty of condensed milk—both sweet and unsweetened—in the house as well as some tinned or bottled cream.

Do not get too much bread in. People eat less bread at Christmas time than any other time in the year. Average your usual supply, and allow about two loaves extra; and you will find you will not be bravely trying to eat stale bread for the next fortnight.

Make certain that your gas cooker is in perfect order. If it is not a postcard or telephone call to the company will soon put matters right. Remember that the earlier you can get your cooking done on Christmas Day, the easier it will be to do.

Get all the cooking you can done on Christmas Eve, to leave the oven free for the turkey. Do make sure that you have a pan big enough for the turkey.

Test all your electric fittings, to see they are in order. Get out your prettiest lampshades and see that there are one or two spare bulbs in the house in case of accidents over the holidays—especially if table tennis or ping-pong figures on your programme.

Have plenty of stamps, sealing-wax, spare greeting cards and small change.

*Minute Makeups*  
by GABRIELLE



When you are in a hurry and your hair "looks a mess", dampen it with cologne and roll up the ends on soft wire curlers. Cleanse your face with cream and remove with tissues. Let that be your base. A touch of cream rouge, powder well, brush it smooth. A touch to lips, a touch to eyes—and there you are!

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



Copyright 1947 by REX SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"You can put me down for a 1948 model, but I won't turn this one in, brother—I'm not taking any chances on a new one breaking down!"

## Mona Lisa's Return Brings Him Joy

BY JAMES McGINN

Paris—The little man who wouldn't tell his name was happy—Mona Lisa had come home. "For twenty years we've lived together," he said. He looked at Mona and smiled and she smiled back at him, with that queer, questioning personal smile she has.

### THE KING'S REPORTER IN COMMONS

The recent appointment of Mr Ernest Popplewell, Member for Newcastle West, in the House of Commons, as Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, recalls an ancient traditional custom in Britain. As Vice-Chamberlain, it is Mr Popplewell's duty to act as permanent "reporter" to King George VI in the House of Commons and it is his duty, after each sitting, to write a brief account of the day's proceedings and convey it by personal messenger or telegraph to His Majesty.

This custom dates from the reign of George III, and arises from the fact that the Sovereign is the only person in the whole world who is not allowed to listen to a Commons debate. The last Sovereign who set foot in the House was Charles I, and his visit precipitated a chain of events that cost him his head.

#### Dierall's News Sense

The library at Buckingham Palace has preserved these nightly reports for more than 150 years, and they form a fascinating record of British politics. The styles adopted by different chancellors have differed widely. Dierall was in turn witty, malicious and canty, and his reports show that he had a keen "news sense."

The report is usually written in the early hours of the morning, and on one occasion Queen Victoria was astonished on opening her despatch box to find in it not only the report, but a pipe and tobacco left there accidentally by Lord Randolph Churchill, father of Mr Winston Churchill.

Today, with Hansard's verbatim reports and newspaper reports, there is slight necessity for the existence of the "King's Reporter." But the House of Commons is always jealous of its traditions and reluctant to allow them to die.

### Copper Saved The Museum's Dome

The copper covering the British Museum's reading room roof—the second largest dome in the world—saved the roof from worse damage when an oil bomb fell on it during a raid in 1941. This was disclosed by E. Curn, building engineer to the Copper Development Association, speaking at Liverpool University.

He said that had the roof melted, molten material would have cascaded down into the interior of the building, spread fire and would have caused irreparable losses to the Museum's libraries.

The dome escaped with very little damage, he stated. "The Bomb casing alone penetrated the roof, and oil ejected from the casing poured flaming down the dome into the deep 'snow gallery' where it burnt itself out."

Recent inspection of the dome showed that, although it had been exposed to weather for 90 years the condition of the copper was remarkable.

Have plenty of stamps, sealing-wax, spare greeting cards and small change.

### Check Your Knowledge

1. What is the meaning of the expression "between Scylla and Charybdis"? 2. What does the square on the hypothesis equal? 3. Can you tell a rattlesnake's age by the number of joints in its rattle?

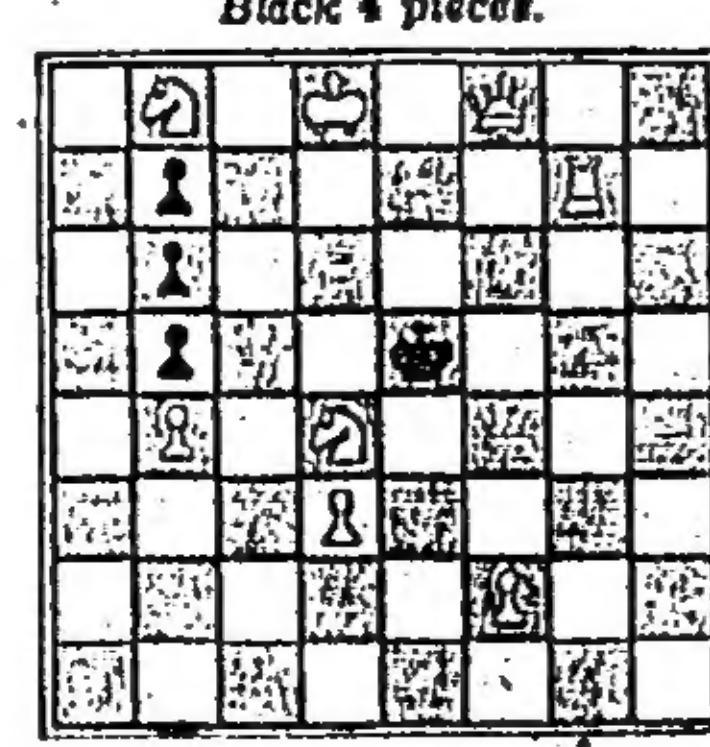
4. What name is given to a painting done on a wall? 5. Who was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson? 6. Which falls more quickly, a heavy or a light object?

(Answers on Page 4)

### CHESS PROBLEM

By R. HULSEN

Black 4 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. K—K7; 1... R—K1; 2. R—R1; 1... K others; 2. Q—K1 (W)

### DUMB-BELLS REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

CAN'T THIS  
CASE BE  
SETTLED  
OUT OF  
COURT?  
THAT'S  
WHAT WE  
WERE  
TRYING  
TO DO  
WHEN THE  
POLICE  
INTERFERED



### McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Seeing Four Hands  
Changes Outlook

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

QUITE often it is difficult to follow the reasoning in the bidding and play of a hand by reading about it in a bridge column, because of the lack of the personal touch that there is in the table. Today's hand, from the recent world championship knockout team-of-four match, brings out this point.

♦ Q1074	♦ A605	♦ J102	♦ 7
♦ 10632	♦ 87	♦ 10086	♦ 2
♦ AK	♦ 10632	N	♦ J805
♦ 10632	♦ 87	W	2
♦ AK	♦ 10632	E	♦ KQ7
♦ AK	♦ 10632	S	♦ 054
♦ AK	♦ 10632	Dealer	♦ 43
♦ AK	♦ 10632		♦ 93
♦ AK	♦ 10632		♦ D4
♦ AK	♦ 10632		♦ AKQ3
♦ AK	♦ 10632		♦ AKQ5
♦ AK	♦ 10632		Tournament—N-S vul.
♦ AK	♦ 10632		South West North East
♦ AK	♦ 10632		1 PAss 1 ♠ PAss
♦ AK	♦ 10632		3 ♦ PAss 3 N.T. PAss
♦ AK	♦ 10632		4 N.T. PAss PAss PAss
♦ AK	♦ 10632		Opening—♦ K 1

The bidding was exactly the same at both tables up to the three no trump bid. At one table the South player felt that the hand was close to a slam contract, so, over three no trump he bid four no trump, which he would have had no trouble to make if he had a break in the club suit.

At the other table South passed the three no trump bid and, as a result, scored 600 points on the board. This meant that his team picked up 700 points on the hand.

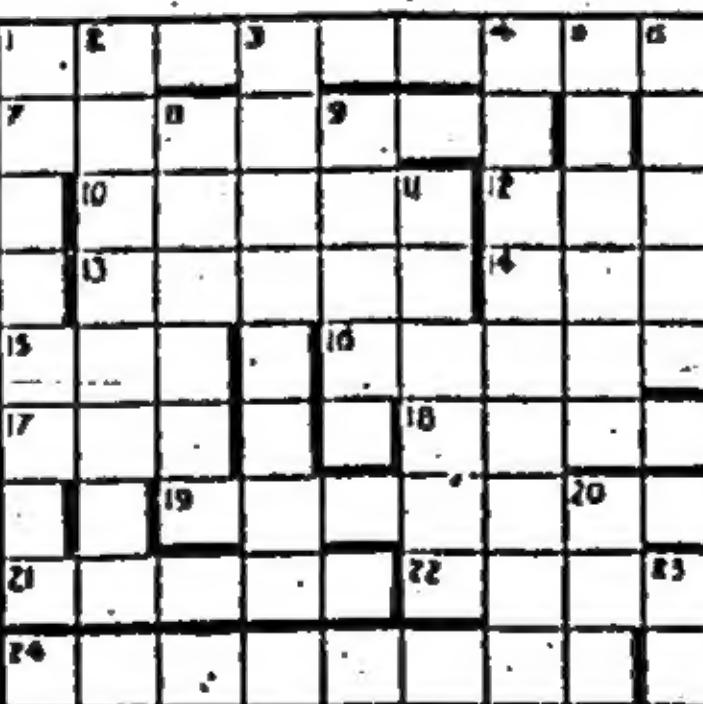
Oddly enough, the same opening lead was made at both tables, the king of hearts. Neither declarer won the first trick, and East shifted to a spade, which held the contract to three no trump.

Looking at all four hands, one never would get the thought of bidding a slam. But South, with his two solid suits, thought there would be no harm in trying the blackwood four no trump bid, and with my normal break four no trump should be easy to make. Unfortunate distribution set the contract one trick.

### Malayan Exports To Germany

Trade between Malaya and Germany nearly doubled in October, became a danger to livestock and Singapore. Exports rose from Straits \$1,207,302\* in September to \$2,350,826 in October. Rubber was the chief item.—Associated Press.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. Acrid. 2. Olden days. 3. To look upon the rays of the sun. 4. To penetrate. 5. To cover. 6. Last of the imams. 7. Down when cooked is this. 8. Four legs or four wheels. 9. Despot. 10. Crossing the field in any direction. 11. More than relieve, stops in fact. 12. Took a peep at this person. 13. Even doubled it's only moderate. 14. Name of yesterday's puzzle—Anross. 15. Name of a city in France. 16. Name of a town in England. 17. Name of a town in Scotland. 18. Name of a town in Ireland. 19. Name of a town in Wales. 20. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 21. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 22. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 23. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 24. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 25. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 26. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 27. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 28. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 29. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 30. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 31. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 32. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 33. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 34. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 35. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 36. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 37. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 38. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 39. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 40. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 41. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 42. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 43. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 44. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 45. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 46. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 47. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 48. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 49. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 50. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 51. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 52. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 53. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 54. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 55. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 56. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 57. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 58. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 59. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 60. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 61. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 62. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 63. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 64. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 65. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 66. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 67. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 68. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 69. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 70. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 71. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 72. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 73. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 74. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 75. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 76. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 77. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 78. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 79. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 80. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 81. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 82. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 83. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 84. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 85. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 86. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 87. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 88. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 89. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 90. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 91. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 92. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 93. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 94. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 95. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 96. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 97. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 98. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 99. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 100. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 101. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 102. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 103. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 104. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 105. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 106. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 107. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 108. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 109. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 110. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 111. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 112. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 113. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 114. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 115. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 116. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 117. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 118. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 119. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 120. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 121. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 122. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 123. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 124. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 125. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 126. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 127. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 128. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 129. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 130. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 131. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 132. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 133. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 134. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 135. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 136. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 137. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 138. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 139. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 140. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 141. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 142. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 143. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 144. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 145. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 146. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 147. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 148. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 149. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 150. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 151. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 152. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 153. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 154. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 155. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 156. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 157. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 158. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 159. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 160. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 161. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 162. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 163. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 164. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 165. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 166. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 167. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 168. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 169. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 170. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 171. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 172. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 173. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 174. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 175. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 176. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 177. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 178. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 179. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 180. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 181. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 182. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 183. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 184. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 185. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 186. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 187. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 188. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 189. Name of a town in Northern Ireland. 190. Name

## Christmas At Palace

London, Dec. 17.—Christmas festivities began at Buckingham Palace today when the King and Queen spent an hour listening to carols sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, St James.

The King handed autographed bibles to the choir boys.

The royal servants had a Christmas dinner with roast turkey and champagne at Eton tonight, and held their annual staff dance which the King and Queen, together with Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, attended.—Reuter.

## New Slant In Russian Propaganda

Washington, Dec. 17.—Government intelligence experts today reported a shift in Russian propaganda to play up the Soviet Union as the protector of both Jews and Arabs against American and British "imperialism."

These experts analysed the trend as an effort by the Russians to lay the groundwork for a toe-hold in Palestine, which will be used as a Communist springboard for infiltration into the oil-rich Middle East.

Russian propagandists were said to have ignored or played down the United Nations decision on Palestine's partition until about a week ago. Then Moscow Radio and the Communist press began a campaign apparently directed at making future political capital out of the move.

Official intelligence studies made available said the Russians in the last few days have emphasised that the Soviet Union "has no material or other interests in Palestine whatsoever," and declared that the Soviet Union "defends the rights of both Arabs and Jews" and asserted, "there is no guarantee that the Anglo-American imperialist circles will carry out the United Nations decision in good faith."

Diplomatic officials said Russian interest in the Middle East was far from academic. Russia's known oil reserves are estimated at about 6,000,000,000 barrels, compared with an estimated untapped reserve in the Middle East of nearly 30,000,000,000 barrels, mainly held by American and British interests.—United Press.

## TITO VISITS RUMANIA

Belgrade, Dec. 17.—Marshall Josip Tito, Yugoslav Premier, who left Belgrade last night at the head of a government delegation to Rumania, may seek another mutual aid pact to add to those he personally negotiated with Hungary and Bulgaria. Yugoslavia already has a cultural pact with Rumania, signed on June 27.

With Marshall Tito travelled his Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Finance and the Foreign Minister. They are expected to remain in Rumania for three days.

This move towards the consolidation of the Balkans followed the signing of a friendship pact yesterday between Bulgaria and Albania at Plovdiv, 70 miles southeast of Sofia.

At this ceremony the Bulgarian Premier predicted "a common democratic front against imperialism by all the Balkan countries," though, he said, the absence of democratic Greece left a gap in the Balkan democratic front.—Reuter.

## EX-INTERNEE ON TRIAL

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—The trial opens here in a special court next Saturday of 48-year-old Mrs Hermine Bouffae-Kollewijn, accused of betraying fellow inmates of the "Tidens" internment camp in the Netherlands East Indies, where 10,000 European women lived during the Japanese occupation.

The accused is alleged to have informed on women breaking camp rules, with result that they were shorn and beaten on the orders of Captain Honel, Japanese camp commander, who has since been executed as a war criminal.

After the Japanese capitulation, most of the women were repatriated to Holland, including Mrs Bouffae-Kollewijn, and a Mrs Tolhuis-Mallepaard, who will act as a Crown witness.—Reuter.

## Wallace May Run For Presidency

New York, Dec. 17.—A movement to nominate Mr Henry Wallace, the Vice-President, under President Roosevelt, as a candidate for the Presidency in the elections next year on an independent third party platform was launched today by the Progressive Citizens of America, a Left-wing group which has strongly supported Mr Wallace's criticisms of American foreign policy.

If Mr Wallace is finally nominated, it is expected that President Truman's chances of re-election will be endangered because of a possible split in the Democratic vote.—Reuter.

## WESTERN POWERS TO ACT QUICKLY IN GERMANY

BY JOHN HIGHTOWER

London, Dec. 18.—Almost the last barriers to outright political and economic war between the western powers and Russia were swept away in the collapse of the Big Four Foreign Minister's conference on Germathy.

The United States, Great Britain and France may now be expected to move with speed and precision—probably early next year—to unify western Germany and join its resources with the Marshall Plan for reconstruction of western Europe.

The restraints on western policy which existed before the failure here—a failure that eliminated the last chance of Big Four unification of Germany—have ceased to be. The merger, which in the case of the British and American zones has been purely economic, may now become the basis for western German political administration as well.

The plans and speculations of western diplomats—which are yet to be confirmed by the form of policy decisions of their governments—have been known for weeks.

It was against the consolidation of western Germany as well as for Russia's reparations claims that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov fought hardest at the conference.

**Russia's Intentions**

It is not known what Russia intends to do. The Russians are capable of swift, decisive action, and in the present crisis such action is expected of them.

Persons closely associated with American Secretary of State Marshall speculate that once the western powers begin to unify

the problems of unifying Germany through joint action of the western powers and Germany may become more difficult as months and perhaps years go by.

On the other hand, the task the Foreign Ministers faced here seemed impossible from the first.

The lines of conflict already were laid down when they met. The adherence of the United States, Britain and France to the Marshall Plan and the vehement opposition of the Soviet Union to the plan made the London failure almost a foregone conclusion.

western Germany, the Russians will undertake the creation of a political structure in the east.

Thus there may emerge in the months ahead two German governments, each speaking with voice of German nationalism as well as the sentiments of the power or powers supporting it. As far as Germany goes, the danger of reviving nationalism and playing upon the differences between the Allied victors of World War II may be near at hand. And just as the west intends to build the resources of its part of Germany into the recovery of western Europe, so the Russians may follow the line of integrating their eastern zone into the economic-political system which their satellite states recently have been creating through trade agreements and assistance pacts.

**Partitioning Of Germany**

The practical partitioning of Germany, at least so far as the United States is concerned, most probably will proceed in the immediate future, on the theory that Germany eventually will be unified.

The danger foreseen by the French is that through failure of the Allies to agree now, Germany eventually may be a more powerful state, more influential in the affairs of Europe than the Allies ever intended it should be.

The problems of unifying Germany through joint action of the western powers and Germany may become more difficult as months and perhaps years go by.

On the other hand, the task the Foreign Ministers faced here seemed impossible from the first.

The lines of conflict already were laid down when they met. The adherence of the United States, Britain and France to the Marshall Plan and the vehement opposition of the Soviet Union to the plan made the London failure almost a foregone conclusion.

### Keep Talking

The nearest thing to positive achievement of the London meeting was the suggestion put forward by Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Bevin that some time, somewhere, another meeting should be held.

To keep the Big Four talking, to keep up the slender bridges that still connect Washington, London and Paris with Moscow, becomes the task of Big Four diplomacy, pending the time when conditions are more suitable than they were for a general settlement between the east and west.

That time probably will not come until there has been a severe test of strength between the contending forces—until the fate of the Marshall Plan and Russian organisation of eastern Europe are known.

Meanwhile, the fate of all Europe as well as of the big powers is deeply involved, and the imperatives of trade—resulting in such arrangements as the new British-Soviet trade pact—and a kind of general feeling that the issues can be settled, short of war, are the only restraints that remain to reassure worried citizens of the world.—Associated Press.

Authorities arrested leaders of a general strike in Catania, Sicily. Many were injured in scattered clashes between crowds and police in Catania.

A general strike tied up Palermo, capital of Sicily.

Dispatches from Pescara said 400 partisans occupied the municipal seat when Socialist Mayor Mario Giovannucci refused to give up his job at government behest. The Interior Department said it ordered him out when investigators discovered the city's accounts in "great arrears," taxes uncollected, unauthorized spending in progress, and irregularities in distribution of UNRRA goods.

In an initial test of strength of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's re-organised government, the Assembly voted down a Communist motion to reverse the order dismissing Giovannucci. The vote was 240 to 140.—Associated Press.

## STALIN RETURNS TO MOSCOW

Moscow, Dec. 18.—Generalissimo Stalin has returned from his vacation, and persons who have seen him say that he looks well-nained and rested.

Stalin will be 88 years old on Sunday. He is reported to have spent his vacation on the Black Sea coast at Sochi and other resorts.

Marie de Pimentel Brandao, who was Brazilian Ambassador to Moscow until leaving there last month, said in Stockholm on November 11 that Stalin's health was causing his doctors concern, and that they had ordered him to take things easy.—Associated Press.

## Draft Peace Treaty Postponed

London, Dec. 17.—The Foreign Ministers' special deputies on Austria decided tonight to postpone the working out of a draft peace treaty for Austria until early in the New Year.

They were charged with this task when the "Big Four" meeting collapsed on Monday.

It is expected that by the time the deputies resume work on the treaty the various delegations will have had a chance to clarify their points of view and more information will be available on which they can work.

## Scarlet Fever On Gen. Gordon

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—One thousand two hundred passengers from the Orient have been placed under "temporary quarantine" on board the liner General Gordon. Three cases of scarlet fever developed on the ship, which arrived this morning.

Dr E. W. Norris, chief quarantine officer for the port, said passengers would be permitted to land tonight.

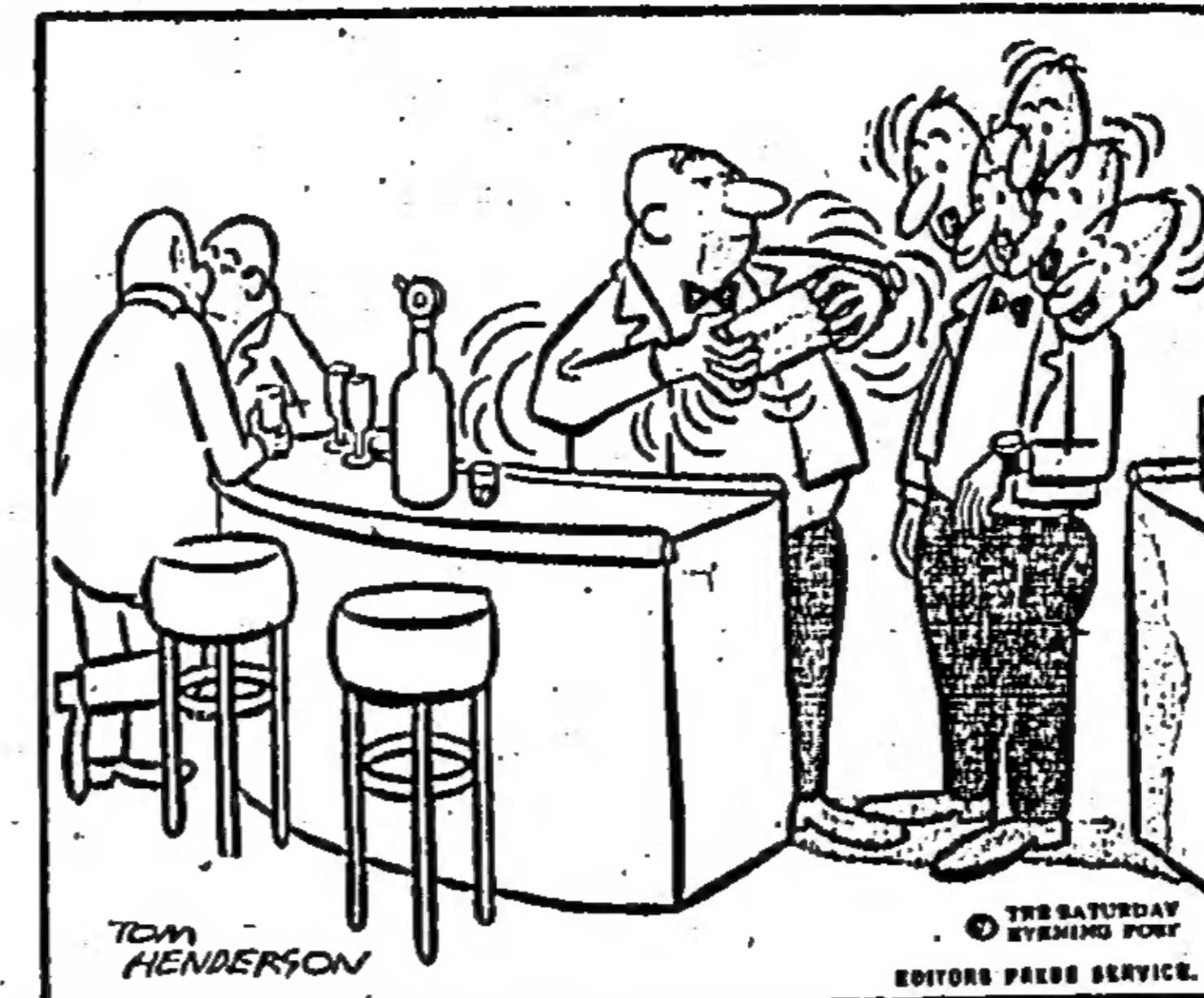
Those exposed to the disease will be placed under surveillance by San Francisco health authorities and advised to restrict their movements for the period of incubation of the disease. This varies from two to seven days.—Associated Press.

A deadlock has arisen between the employers and Mr John Lewis, leader of the United Mineworkers, who is claiming pensions for all miners at the age of 60 after 20 years' service. The proposed annuality would be \$1,200.—Reuter.

## U.S. Coal Mines Stoppage Threat

Washington, Dec. 17.—A mid-winter stoppage in U.S. coal mines is threatened unless a settlement is reached on miners' pensions and other claims which employers calculate would cost about \$240,000,000 per year.

A deadlock has arisen between the employers and Mr John Lewis, leader of the United Mineworkers, who is claiming pensions for all miners at the age of 60 after 20 years' service. The proposed annuality would be \$1,200.—Reuter.



## INDONESIANS REJECT DUTCH PROPOSALS

Batavia, Dec. 17.—The Indonesian Republicans' reply to Dutch suggestions for variations in the cease fire plan for Indonesia amounts to their rejection, reliable Republican sources here said today.

## WRESTLING MATCHES IN LONDON

London, Dec. 17.—Fred Oberlander, 33-year-old Vienna-born company director, who held the British heavyweight wrestling title from 1938 to 1946 and is unbeaten in this country, won the heavyweight division of London's wrestling championships tonight, winning both his bouts on falls.

He beat K. Richmond in two minutes 39 seconds, and L. Piddock in eight minutes 24 seconds. Oberlander, who weighed over 10 stone, was watched by his wife, Reuter.

### DUTCHMAN WINS

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—The Dutch middleweight champion, Luc Van Dam, won a ten-round contest on points against a Frenchman, Robert Charron, here tonight.

A crowd of 3,000 spectators saw the Dutchman's superior technique gain a well-earned victory.

He floored the Frenchman in the second round for a short count.

The Frenchman's attacks were constantly checked by the accurate counter-punching of Van Dam.—Reuter.

### NO FRAUD

New York, Dec. 17.—Edward Egan, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission today announced that the investigation of the Jake Lamotta-Billy Fox bout of November 15 showed no evidence of fraud, and he ordered the purse released to the participants.

The purse for the bout had been held up after Lamotta, a New York middleweight, had turned in a poor performance in being stopped in the fourth round of a bout at Madison Square Garden.—United Press.

### SHANNON NOMINATED

Miami, Dec. 17.—Shannon, Australian thoroughbred sprinter and handicap champion, was nominated today for the McLennan and Wider Stake, at Hialeah race course here this winter.

He is regarded as the greatest horse to come from Australia since the ill-fated Pharlap in 1933.—United Press.

### RUGBY RESULTS

London, Dec. 17.—Results of Rugby Union games played yesterday were as follows:

Royal Marines, 3 Aldershot 10, Ulster 26, Army, 13.—Reuter.

### FRENCH RUGGERITES

Paris, Dec. 17.—The French Rugby XV to meet Scotland at Colombes Stadium, Paris, on January 1 was announced today as follows:

Back: Rouffa; Threecounters from Jean-Jean, Pommelus, Sorondo, Junquies and Terreau; Halves: Alvarez (fly) and Bergougnan (scrum); Forwards—Prat, Basquet, Mathew, Soro, Moga, Buzy, Caron and Martin.—Reuter.

### CANADA'S QUEST

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The Canadian Ice Hockey Association is making a nationwide search for amateur ice hockey players to represent Canada at the winter Olympics.

This followed the heavy defeat for the Royal Canadian Air Force team which had been chosen to represent Canada, but the airmen last night took their second defeat in succession when a mediocre army side won 6-2. It then announced that the Olympic team would be "considerably bolstered" before leaving for Switzerland.

The difficulty is to find players who were unpaid for their services, and one joking suggestion is that the Olympic committee should sign the Quebec "amateur team" which at present is on strike for back pay.

### Molotov In Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 17.—M. Vyacheslav Molotov arrived back in Moscow this afternoon from the Foreign Minister's conference in London.—Reuter.

## Senators Will Ask For Wedemeyer's Report

Washington, Dec. 17.—Senate investigators plan to ask Lt-Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer point-blank for a look at his long suppressed report on China, but they are frankly pessimistic over the chances of getting it.

Chairman Styles Bridges said the Senate Appropriations Committee would ask first for a copy of the report which has been labelled "top secret" by the State Department. If the General refuses, Sen. Bridges said he would then ask for Gen. Wedemeyer's opinion of China's problems.

Gen. Wedemeyer made a 30,000-mile, six-week tour last summer to study conditions in China and Korea. Before leaving Nanking, he issued a statement accusing Chiang Kai-shek's government of corruption and emphasising that more "promises will no longer suffice."

He submitted his report to the State Department on September 18, and the Department refused to release it even to Congress on the ground that the General obtained confidential information and it would be "harmful" if made public.

Sen. Bridges hinted that the Committee would cut the appropriation for the recently authorised emergency relief bill by perhaps \$60,000,000 if the State Department is not ready with details of the China programme.

### Congress Disapproves

Sen. Bridges said: "I am not going to hold the bag for this thing. Do they want a China programme or don't they? If they do, what is the programme?"

The hearing promises to bring to a head the oft-expressed Congressional disapproval of State Department policy in the Far East. Sen. Bridges and other Senators have maintained that the Administration seeks to block the spread of Communism in Europe while at the same time attempting to force Chiang's government into a coalition with the Chinese Communist forces.—United Press.

### STAR

Phone 58335

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

To-day, To-morrow & Saturday

Sister against sister!

Love made them hate each other!

Botto Olivia George Davis • De Havilland • Brent in

"IN THIS OUR LIFE"

### Special Edition of